

TO BLOCK FIRES TO SAVE MARKET

Are Many of the Window Glass Factories Temporarily, Says Glassworker.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13.—The Glassworker says: There is said to be a strong tendency among the hand plants to balance up stock and temporarily block the fires.

A very pleasant feature of this situation is found in the attitude of the glassworkers, who, according to their representatives, are taking the matter philosophically and largely agreeing with the manufacturers that under existing conditions the fires should be blocked for the time being.

A factor which may tend toward this complacency on the workers' part may be found in the possibility that the manufacturers, if they succeed in saving the market, and disposing of their glass at a profit, may be induced to favorably consider some advance in wages after a temporary shutdown and perhaps next fire, as well.

There is an enormous amount of glass now on hand, the total now in warehouses being conservatively estimated at 2,000,000 boxes.

The importance of preventing a serious break in the market, which might amount to a loss of huge proportions to manufacturers, is self-evident.

The factories, as a rule, have all been very busy during the month of February, following the comparatively heavy sales which resulted from the price guaranteed by manufacturers.

There has been very little glass purchased at the new higher prices.

The demand for window glass from foreign countries continues, but the difficulty in shipment also remains as a handicap to the export trade.

Pays Only Ten Cents For Home

Woman Gets Smallest Share yet Given away by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13.—Ten cents was the sum paid by Miss Serena Eileen Blue to the receiver of the land office at Cass Lake, Minn., a few days ago for a deed to her homestead on Turtle Lake, Minn.

Miss Blue's homestead consists of a triangular point of land jutting into the lake 187 feet long in its longest part and 38 feet wide in its widest part. The entire area is eight-hundredths of an acre and the land office authorities say it is probably the smallest share ever proved up.

The young woman is 27 years old, and to comply with the homestead law she built a log house 14 by 15 feet, and lived in it for 17 months. The 10 cents paid to the land office was the price fixed by the government for commuting the entry to cash.

In consideration of the 10 cents she will be required to complete the three years' residence on the land that would otherwise have been required. Of the 3,484 square feet in Miss Blue's homestead the law required her to cultivate 218 square feet. Instead she cultivated and grew crops on nearly half of the land, and the crops included tomatoes, cabbage and clover.

Doctor Call Brings Out the Fire Department

OWOSSO, Mich., Mar. 13.—If a physician had been called instead of the fire department, Herman Schlaak might be alive today. Schlaak was seized with an attack of heart failure and told his wife to call a doctor. She ran to the telephone, delivered her message to the central girl and hung up the receiver. The operator understood nothing but the location and that it was an emergency of some sort. So she sent the fire department up. When the apparatus arrived from across the city Schlaak was dead.

RUSSIAN IMPORTERS

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) CHRISTIANIA, Mar. 13.—A delegation of twenty-five prominent Russian importers, most of them from the seaport of Riga, is visiting Norway in an effort to increase the volume of Norwegian export trade with Russia. They hope to be able to replace from Norwegian sources most of the articles which they purchased from German sources before the war. Norway has heretofore contributed comparatively little to the Russian market, but the visitors believe that there is an excellent opening for such articles as oils, tar, paper, chemical manures, agricultural implements, paving materials and fish.

ALLEN

I will have on display at the Jackson Carriage & Auto. Co., for a few days, three models of the 1915 Allen car.

PRICES \$895 AND \$1,095

Prospective buyers will do well to see these cars before buying.

E. W. HARBERT.

MACEDONIA HAS VERY PECULIAR BALKAN NATURE

Is Called the Dumping Ground of Different Peoples and Forms.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 12.—Wherein Macedonia best represents all the elements in Balkan politics which go to make them the most uncertain of all possible politics and the most prophetic of confusing of all things in the world, is shown in a communication to the National Geographic Society by Luigi Villari concerning the races and religions of Macedonia. Besides the fact that it is an intensified way the conditions which have made development difficult throughout all the history of the Balkans, this former Turkish strip of territory, in the heart of the peninsula today is largely responsible for the preoccupation with neutrality of Greece and Albania and of Bulgaria. Describing Macedonia's peculiarly Balkan nature Mr. Villari says:

"Macedonia has for two thousand years been the 'dumping ground' of different peoples and forms; indeed it is a perfect ethnographic museum. The mountainous nature of the interior made it a difficult country to conquer and the various invaders were never able completely to absorb the different peoples whom they found in it. While the greater part of the district was occupied by the invader, the aboriginal inhabitants retired into the mountain fastness and there maintain their existence; one race established itself on the sea coast and another the interior."

Thus succeeding waves of immigration and conquest overlaid this country with various strata of peoples, cultural systems, anti-cultural systems, and religions; and established it with a mass of contradictory relationships to the remaining lands of the Balkans and to the remaining races of Europe. For example, a large Bulgarian population looked to Bulgaria for their future political development, while a large Greek population looked to Greece. Then, there were Servians, Albanians, Rumanians, Vlachs and Turks to complicate the racial and national expression of the country. Heterogeneous in races, languages, customs, histories, ideals, religions and in everything else, the writer points out, Macedonia was an easy problem through centuries for the Turks.

Macedonia, Mr. Villari explains, formed neither a racial, a linguistic nor a political unit under Turkish dominion. It was the first land in Europe colonized by the Turks. Geographically, it is a unit, lying just above Thessaly, at the head of ancient Greece, and at a remote period of its history, it formed a kingdom. Since the war of the Balkan allies with the Turk, Macedonia has been incorporated with the modern kingdom of Greece. However, the Bulgarian government still makes the cares of the several hundred thousand of Bulgarians there its own, which increases the delicacy of Grecian-Bulgarian relations. The Albanians have an interest similar to the Bulgarians in the Macedonian administration.

The languages spoken in this strip of land are many; the writer confines, while the various religions have been in a state of more or less bitter conflict for centuries. Most of the Christian population of Macedonia, he says, belongs to the Greek Orthodox church, and these, whether Greek, Bulgarian, Rumanian or Serbian, are counted by the Greeks as Greek population. The majority of the Bulgarians, however, belong to the Bulgarian church, the Bulgarian Exarchate, former members who severed their connection with the Greek Orthodox fold. There is much bitterness between the two faiths. Islam and Rome and various missionary denominations or Protestant faiths divide the remaining population.

Thus, Macedonia is a complete picture of the Balkan difficulties where aims, ideals and nationalities are so diverse, mixed and irreconcilable as to make progress, concerted effort, almost impossible.

May Buy Coal and Coke Railway if the Consolidation Gives Tonnage to the new Road.

ELKINS, Mar. 13.—It is rumored that the Baltimore and Ohio railway will buy the Coal and Coke railway in the very near future. Considering the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio will need coal to haul, if the Consolidation Coal Company gives its tonnage to the Buckhannon and Northern railway and Western Maryland lines, this rumor sounds reasonable. The Baltimore and Ohio would then get the coal haul from the mines on the Coal and Coke railway, and from mines that would probably be opened up soon on that line.

KILLED AFTER ATTENDING BILLY SUNDAY MEETING

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 13.—Returning from Billy Sunday's afternoon service at the tabernacle yesterday, John McQuistan stopped to wash his hands in the factory of Carl Greibman and Sons, 114 Arch street, fell down a flight of stairs and broke his neck. McQuistan, an employe of the firm, was dead when John A. Haley, a bookkeeper, happened upon his body. He lived in Appletree street near Front.

GERMAN YOUTHS MARCHING THROUGH BERLIN ON WAY TO FRONT



The German losses at the battle fronts are beginning to tell. The great gaps in the ranks have to be filled, and very young men are being called up. This picture, which has just been received, shows a regiment of young men mostly under twenty marching through Berlin on their way to entertain the front. The pictures that were received from Berlin after war was declared showed the soldiers to be gay and carefree. But this photograph seems to indicate an entirely different state of mind.

PENINSULA OF GALLIOLI IS SPUR DEFENSE

Of Turkey in Europe, says Descriptive Statement of Geographical Survey.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13.—Today's installment of the National Geographic Society's war geography deals with the Turkish peninsula of Gallipoli. It says: "Gallipoli peninsula, the Chersonesus Thracica of classical geography, where one of the most powerful battle fleets of all times is attacking, is the spur defense of Turkey in Europe and the best guarantee for centuries and the last guarantee in the present of the Ottoman empire's place among the great powers. It is a fruitful land, whose conditions at one time gave promise of a world important commercial future. The Turkish occupation of 1357, however, cut off this promise, and the land has remained as much an obscure land to the twentieth century as it was to the Greeks or Pericles' Athens. The wonderful water avenue which stretches behind toward the heart of Central Asia has remained stagnant of all development."

"Gallipoli peninsula forms the European bank of the Dardanelles. To the north, it is enclosed by the deeply indented Gulf of Saros. The soils of this district are exceedingly fertile and well adapted to agriculture. The peninsula is a hilly rib of land, fifty-five miles in extent, and varying between three and thirteen miles in breadth. It supports about 100,000 people. It was the first section of European land to come under the domination of the crescent.

"Wheat and maize are grown in considerable quantities here, and are exported to the Aegean island and to Turkish ports. Barley, oats and linseed were raised largely for Great Britain, and canary seed was exported to Australia. Turkish rule, however, has been a continual dead weight upon its development. For example, a wine was formerly produced from Gallipoli's grapes which was held in admiration wherever connoisseurs of alcoholic beverages came together. It was exported in great quantities to France and there blended with other wines. The Turk put a tax of 55 per cent upon it, which drove the vintners to uproot their vines and sacrifice their industry.

"No important industrial establishments have been developed here. There are some steam flour mills, a sardine factory, and there is, further, a limited manufacture of leather and silk in the chief town, Gallipoli, which lies upon Marmora sea at its junction with the Dardanelles. Besides, the grains, cheese, skins of goats and sheep, and meat products make up the bulk of the peninsula's export. It imports woolen and cotton fabric and hardware. The United States practically has no part in this trade."

WINDOW GLASS NEWS FROM VARIOUS POINTS

From Boyhood To Prison in A Short Jump

As Told in Brief by the Glassworker, an Official Trade Publication.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Mar. 13.—This is a story of the spirit of spring; the man who felt the call of youth and the unfeeling, blind cruelty of the law.

William Oldenburg, 48, penniless, jobless, homeless and poorly dressed, stood watching a group of boys playing marbles on the street. Retrospection made Oldenburg young again and an odd whim seized him. Timidly, he approached the boys and asked to join their game.

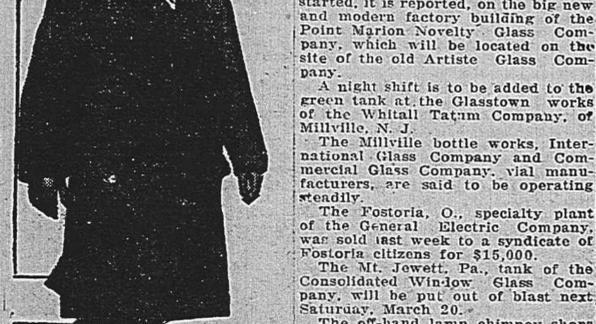
They welcomed him with all the fellowship of boydom. He borrowed enough marbles for a stake. Gradually his old skill returned and forgotten expressions found their way into his vocabulary. He called his new found companions by their nicknames.

"Here Skinny, my turn," he objected, mildly. "Clearings and fandubs!" he crouched before the "ring" and angled his "shooter" artistically, as he settled himself for a brilliant shot. And then the law interfered.

"Come along now," interposed a gruff voice, as a policeman laid his hand on Oldenburg's shoulder. "Aw!" pleaded the boys. But Oldenburg was hustled off to the station in a motor patrol. A policeman's little trip to boyland with a thirty-day sentence for vagrancy.

NEW DIRECTOR OF UNCLE SAM'S MINT

Robert W. Wooley, who was recently appointed to succeed George E. Roberts as director of the U. S. mint, is a well known news and magazine writer. He first came into prominence as special investigator with Congressman Stanley in the steel trust investigation. Later he became auditor for the interior department, the position he just left. In the last presidential campaign he served in a literary capacity, writing many partisan articles for the newspapers and magazines.



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Would Give Her Life To Dance with Ghost

ADVICE ABOUT PLANTING OF THE GARDEN

Federal Department of Agriculture Tells the Proper Time.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13.—"When is the proper time for preparing to plant one's garden?"

The United States Department of Agriculture's specialist says that in the spring as soon as the soil has dried so that a handful when grasped in the hand and gripped by the fingers will slowly fall apart upon being released, it is in a fit mechanical condition to prepare for planting. Clay or heavy soil should never be worked while wet. More injury may be done by doing this than can be overcome in several years of careful culture.

When the soil is found dry, as described above, the upper three inches should be made fine by the use of the hoe and steel tooth rake; all rubbish, stones and clods should be removed and the surface made even, somewhat compact, and as level as the contour of the area will permit. It may then be marked off for planting in conformity to the general plan of the garden.

Much of the soil in the average back yard is not only poor in plant food and deficient in decaying vegetable matter, but it is hard and unyielding. However, such is the basis which many a housewife or child has to use for the making of a garden. Teachers who plan school gardens for their pupils also have similar conditions to meet. Therefore, in order to get good results, careful attention must be given to the preparation of the soil.

Soils which are naturally moist are likely to be sour and so not in the best condition for the crop. Whether or not it will be well to have the pupils test them, which can be done as follows: Secure from a drug store a piece of blue litmus paper, then take a handful of the soil slightly moistened and place the paper on it. If sour the paper will turn red. To correct such a condition lime should be used. Cover the ground with a thin coat of air slaked lime, which can probably be secured nearby at small cost, and work this in well. The use of the lime while not a plant food, will correct the acidity and will improve the physical condition of the soil.

If the soil is clayey or a stiff clay loam and the location is in a section where severe freezing occurs, it will be found a decided advantage to give the area a heavy dressing of decomposed manure in the autumn, and before freezing weather sets in spade the land so as to turn the manure under and leave the soil in a rough, lumpy condition so as to secure the benefit of the digestive action of the winter freeze in reducing the soil. This should be repeated annually at the north. If the soil is light and sandy, a much of manure may be spread over it in the fall and the spading delayed until spring.

OIL AND GAS

Development in the eastern fields differed very little at the close from that of the early part of the week. The only exception was the completion of the Ohio Fuel Oil Company's No. 13 on the Edward Gebhart farm, located on Blue creek, Elk district, Kanawha county. The first twenty-four hours after the well was drilled the well sand it placed 210 barrels on credit. In all other districts the usual number of dry holes. The best salt sand development at Spencer, Boone county, could do was the completion of a fifteen barrel pumper. Taken as a whole the completions in this district during the last week were very satisfactory. More completions than producing wells were completed and as a result a number of locations have been abandoned. A few weeks ago the Spencer district promised to develop into an active pool.

At Everett, Union district, Tyler county, W. R. Kearns & Company have drilled their test on the D. W. Williamson farm through the Cow run sand and will have a five-barrel pumper. For the present at least this brings development work in that district to a standstill.

In Buffalo district, Brooke county, located two miles northeast of the Beech Bottom pool, Collins, Bosswick & Company have drilled their test on the James Smith farm three screws into the Berea grit and have no show for a producer. This test is purely a wildcat and was expected to show a northeast extension to the old Beech Bottom pool.

On Little Tennessee creek, Sardis district, Harrison county, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company has now drilled its test on the James F. Dye farm through all sands and has a duster. On Nettle run, Grant district, Wetzel county, the Nettle Oil Company has abandoned its test on the Hart Brothers farm. The well was drilled through the Big Injun sand and found neither oil or gas. In Grant, Greene and Church districts there is some new work starting. During the last week the South Penn Oil Company and the Doman Consolidated Oil Company completed fair producers in Grant district.

Test Wells Due in the Sand. In a number of districts there are a number of test wells of more or less importance due in the sand. On Turkey run, in Tenmile district, Harrison county, Ernest Randolph is due in the Gordon said at a test on the S. C. Band farm. On Filderation run, in the same district, A. Sheets & Company are due in the same formation at a test on the Edward Sigley farm. In the same locality, the Ozark Production Company is drilling near the top of the remaining test on the W. E. Leonard farm. On Rye Camp run, Sardis district, Carter, Sheets and Company are due in the Gordon said at a second test on the J. H. Henderson farm. On Buckeye Fork, Greenbrier district, Doddridge county, the Southern Gas Company is placing the material on the ground for a second well on the Isaac Eddy farm. In the same district and on the same stream, the Hope Natural Gas Company is building the rig for a test on the Joshua D. Davis farm. On Beech Lick run, the same company is due in the Big Injun sand at Nos. 4 and 5 on the Samuel Stalnaker farm. Trainer Bros. are drilling a test on the W. A. McClain farm. On Ingle run, New Milton district, the Hope Natural Gas Company has started to drill a test on the M. L. B. Swisher farm and is building the rig for a second test on the D. H. Nicholson farm. On Church Fork, Church district, Wetzel county, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company is due in the sand at a test on the Benjamin Lewis farm. On Fish creek, in the same district, the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company has made locations for initial tests on the McDonald heirs' and Moses Barbrug farms. On Big run, Mannington district, Marion county, Cochran & Funk are due in the Gordon sand at No. 5 on the Rebecca Glover farm. On Bartholomew run, Clayton Oil Company is building the rig for a test on the L. E. Fetty heirs' farm. On Big run, in the same district, the Fisher Oil Company has made locations for Nos. 4, 5 and 6 on the John Glover farm. Southeastern Ohio. The week-end of development work in the Southeastern Ohio fields brought more completions than for any one day during the week. In the deep sand territory, in the Bremen field in Rush creek township, Fairfield county, the Carter Oil Company started a test on the I. N. Stemen farm, located one-half mile east of production. In the same district, the same company has drilled its No. 5 on the Sarah McCandless farm. Through the Ohio run sand and has a show for a fifteen-barrel pumper in the Union Furnace district, Starr township, Hocking county, the Union Furnace Oil Company's No. 5 is holding up at seventy-five barrels a day and is now the largest producer in the deep sand territory. One mile south of Fairplay, on the Panhandle railroad, in Wayne township, Jefferson county, the Wayne Oil Company has completed two wildcats—one located on the J. R. Mansfield farm and the other on the Charles Jones farm—and both are light pumps in the Berea grit. Both wells are remote from production and will inspire some new work in their locality. In the Berea run district, Independence township, Washington county, E. W. Thornhill has completed No. 1 on the Jane Alexander farm and has a show for a forty-barrel producer in the Keener sand. In Grandview township, May, Hall & Company are drilling No. 4 on the H. Beagle farm. At Belle Valley, Seneca township, Noble county, the German National Bank and others have started to drill a test on the Ezra Finley farm. In Olive township, S. W. King & Company have completed No. 3 on the Martin McAtee farm and have a light pumper in the Macksburg 700-foot sand. In the Graysville district, Washington township, Monroe county, Harley Hair has drilled a second test on the Oaklin Hair farm. From the Squaw sand to the Berea grit and has a five-barrel pumper in the lower formation.

Reared in "Haunted Building," Girl Attempts Suicide to Please Spectre.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Mar. 13.—Legends like the fragrance of lavender hang about the old buildings in Chartres street, eight blocks below Canal. Tenement houses now, in the old days they were the abodes of cavaliers and fair ladies, and silks and swords swished and clanked nightly in time to dance music over their polished floors.

Even now when the lights are out and the neighborhood is dark, swords and silks swirl in ghostly sabashes as the dwellers of other days come back and take possession, for the night, of their former abodes. At least that is one of the legends, and the imaginative of the neighborhood will vouch for its authenticity.

Miss Lucile Lacoste, ever since she was a little girl, has lived in one of these "haunted" tenements. Away up on the third floor she and her mother have a dingy little room, and oftentimes when the night winds whirled about the corners of the building, the girl would wake her mother and bid her hearken to the salants and fair ladies as they danced the olden dances on the vacant floor below.

Lately the "ghost dances" have become an obsession with her, and she had become imbued with the idea that one of the plumed cavaliers nightly sought her for a partner in a minuet. The idea of the phantom lover grew and grew until the girl could stand it no longer. She decided to kill herself and to seek "across the border" release from the "ghost" which she imagined followed her so relentlessly in life.

Away from the city, in the swamps back of Port Chalmette, the girl sought succor from her sorrows. Poised on the railing of a bridge over a deep ravine, she was ready to hurl herself into the swirling waters when she was discovered by Sheriff Fred Hamm, of St. Bernard. She jumped into the water as Mr. Hamm rushed to the rescue. Hamm followed. In the water there was a struggle, the girl was fighting to die, but at last she was pulled to the bank. She was taken to the home of Constable T. J. Sappas and held until her mother arrived.

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